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COUNTRY Eastern Germany

TOPIC Military Information from Muenzendorf-Zossen

EVALUATION 25X1

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT 1 July to 14 August 1952

DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 26 September 1952

REFERENCES 25X1

PAGES 4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. During the period from 11 to 14 August, the northern section of the Stammlager Zossen (N 53/2 91) on the east side of Highway No 96, still quartered a signal unit. Sentries wearing black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia were noticed. No training activity was observed. The entrance of the central section of the camp was closed during the entire period of observation. No sentries or training activities were noticed. The southern section was occupied by an office referred to as Kommandatura. Sentries wore black-bordered crimson epaulets. About 16 officers, 23, civilians and women were seen in the billeting area. Four 85-mm AA guns were still emplaced about 180 meters west of the entrance.

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Imprints of motor vehicles were noticed between the Stammlager and the Gutz Kaserne. (1) Two of the three buildings north-northwest of the Stammlager were occupied by an administrative office where only civilians were employed. The third building was being reconditioned.

(2).

2. about 1 August, an unsuccessful attempt had been made to pump the water from the bunkers of Camp Maybach I and II using 7 or 8 pumps. (3)
3. On 29 July, the Cambrai Kaserne on the east side of Reichsstrasse No 96 was 30 to 90 percent occupied. Numerous troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery or motor transport insignia and black-bordered black epaulets were observed in the billeting area. Six groups of 40 men each fell in for roll call in front of buildings Nos 170 and 171. About 120 soldiers were engaged in physical training. Another 80 soldiers equipped with rifles and field equipment, marched out of the installation and proceeded in an easterly direction. Forty soldiers practiced with heavy AA guns including 3 or 4 x 85-mm and the other of 76-mm between buildings Nos 170 and 171. Sixteen 85-mm AA guns were lined up north of building No 170. The water cooled heavy machine guns with shields were covered with tarpaulins and on jacks. Numerous soldiers repaired trucks and sedans in front of garages Nos 167, 169 and 170.

(4)

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

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25X1 4. [redacted] information concerning the southern section of the Panzertruppenschule [redacted]

Building No

37	Warehouse
69	Prison
70	Kitchen
71	Billets for officers and women
72	Billets for female civilians
73	Bureau rooms for officers
76	Telephone exchange with radio station
77	Officers' billets
77a	Apparently apartments for dependents as children and female civilians were observed
86	Three kitchens
90	Printing shop for propaganda material on the ground floor and offices on the other two floors. Officers employed there wore the administrative service insignia.
94 and 94a	Offices for air force officers
94b and 95a	Offices and officers' billets
98	Postal office
99, 100 and 101	Apparently officers' billets, about 30 percent occupied. (5)

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5. [redacted] two railroad cars from [redacted]

25X1 [redacted] Frankfurt/Oder arrived in Luensdorf for Colonel Shurshakov, administrative officer, [redacted]

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[redacted]

At the end of July, the office of Lieutenant Colonel Kubenko (fnu) was determined in Camp Zossen. The office has been located there for one and a half year. At the end of July, Major Zloma and Captain Corbonov of the administration were quartered in building No 1 of the Lutz Kaserne. Colonel Ivanov (fnu) is the successor to Colonel Portnov (fnu), the former chief of Lieutenant Colonel Toshchev (fnu). (1) Malkin (fnu) was identified as chief, and Borodin (fnu) as deputy chief, of the SCC in Potsdam. Both men wore civilian clothes. (7). Colonel General

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Anisimov (fnu), General of Rear Services, was billeted in Camp Zossen. Kavilin (fnu) was chief of the motor pool there. [redacted] permission had to be obtained from General Artemyev (fnu) in order to take items from Eastern Germany to the U.S.S.R. (1). A PX was opened in building No 77a of the Panzertruppenschule on 3 August. (5)

6. [redacted] an AAA unit which had been stationed there moved out for an undetermined destination. The radio station west of the camp was dismantled at the beginning of August. (1)

7. [redacted] on 15 July, an engineer battalion arrived at the installation and that 35 assault boats of the unit were on Wuensdorf Lake. The lake area was closed to civilians and surrounded by wire entanglements. (8)

8. During the period from 5 to 8 August, the Hindenburg Kaserne on Highway No 96 was guarded by officers and sergeants who wore well-tailored uniforms, visor caps and carried short sabers. [redacted] 2 to 3 soldiers occupied each room of the installation. Little vehicular traffic including a few sedans was observed. Numerous officers wore blue badge with a golden insignia in the middle on their left upper arm. On 28 July, 25 officers wearing this special insignia arrived at the post by rail. (8). On 30 July, about 60 sedans were parked on Zehrendorfer Strasse. Five generals, including 3 with red stripes along the trousers and 2 with blue stripes along the trousers/ [redacted]

9. On 17 July, 4 small motorboats, 8 meters long, and 2 large motor boats, 11 meters long, were unloaded at the Wuensdorf railroad station and hauled away by trucks [redacted] The boats were lowered into Wuensdorf Lake. (8) A convoy consisting of 2 trucks [redacted] and 2 van-like trucks [redacted] each with a two-axle trailer moved out of the Cambrai Kaserne on 22 July. The two trailers which had chassis similar to that of AA guns carried large boxes on both side and a barrel, about 2 to 2.5 meters long, between them, pointing toward the front of the truck. A soldier was on the left rear end of each trailer. During the trip, each soldier checked the inner part of the box through window which was on the left side of the box. On 3 August, the AAA emplacement at the railroad station was still unoccupied. The same day, three 25-mm AA guns and troops from a boxcar were unloaded and brought to the Cambrai Kaserne. (4)

10. [redacted] all quarters in Camp Zossen were occupied to capacity. Unit Toshev with numerous motor vehicles [redacted] and another unit were observed. Soldiers of the latter unit wore black epaulets and their officers wore a silver rhomb with a red field and a white letter P in it on the upper sleeve. (1)

Comments.

- (1) Information on the occupation of Camp Zossen is still incomplete. On the basis of the present and previous reports, the following units and offices are carried there: a signal unit of the GORP which is believed to have still been in the Finsterwalde area at the beginning of August; an AAA unit of the 2d Gds AAA Div which has either moved out for practices only or has been transferred to another billeting area in the Wuensdorf-Kummersdorf area; possibly, a kommandatura; an office with Rubenko (fnu) as chief, reported for the first time; a traffic police unit; a Smersh-MVD section; and [redacted] Army General V.I. Chuikov with chief of staff Colonel General Z.P. Ivanov and headquarters. It is not known whether quartermaster General Colonel Anisimov (fnu), has an office there. He is known to be billeted there.

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[redacted] It is also not clear whether the so called Unit Toshchev is station ed in the Stammager or in the Lutz Kaserne. This unit is carried as main commercial section of the COFG [redacted]

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[redacted] According to the present report, Markovin has his office in building No 21 which is indicative of the Lutz Kaserne.

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building No 21 [redacted] the administrative building of the base (sic) and the finance section of Office Toshchev (sic) [redacted] stationed in the Lutz Kaserne. See paragraph 11 of this report [redacted]

(2) [redacted] a construction bureau and a club were located there in June 1952.

(3) [redacted]
(4) According to the information in paragraphs 3 and 9, the Cambrai Kaserne was occupied by about a regiment of the 2d Gds AAA Div. The motor transport regiment of the COFG previously stationed there had been transferred to Potsdam-Wildpark in early June 1952. The device described [redacted] in paragraph 9 is believed to be a ballistic director. [redacted]

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(5) The numbered buildings are keyed to a sketch previously forwarded. [redacted]

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(6)

(7) G.N. Malkin is known as chief of the SCC Land Brandenburg.
(8) The occupation of the Hindenburg Kaserne, after the departure of the officers' school of the COFG, is still undetermined. The arrival of an engineer battalion [redacted] has not been confirmed.

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(9)

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